NEW YORK HERALD THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WERKLY HERALD, the European and California Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 ROWER -SAI

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS 585 Broadway, oppositing Metropolitan Hotel—Ethiopian Singing Dancing, &c. - The Niagara Leap of the Busy Family.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-Is a Variety of Light and Laughable Ententainments, Cours be Ballet, &C. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn.-

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty sighth and Fifty ninth streets.—Theo, Thomas' Onchestrate Landen Concerns, commencing at 5 o'Clock.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAY MI NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 845 Broadway .- "PAR-LOWE'S ERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE, Fifty-ninth

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of Twenty, and street and Fourth avenue. -Exhibition or Onignati

New York, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine o'clock in the evening will be classified under aporoprinte headings; but proper classification cannot be naured after that bour.

THE NEWS.

THE FOURTH.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated by almost every body yesterday, the old and young, the grave and gay poys and girls, m n and women, torgettin; for the tim the cares of business or the usual pursuits of pleasure and devoting their time and money to a due jubiles over

the return of the nation's birthday.

The main leature in the city was the parade of the First division. After a review by General Sandford, at nine o'clock, the division took up its line of march through the designated streets and avenues. The Mayor and Common Council were honored with a marching solute at Union square. Major General Hooker and his lady were present. The veterans of 1812 also made their usual turnost, and marched with drum and fife to Crook's Hotel, where they toasted "the day we celebrate," and fought their battles o'er again.

The sachems, warriors and chiefs of Tammany Hall celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of our national Independence in due and ancient form. Their council chamber had been appropriately decorated, and was well filled with an enthusiastic audience. Grand Sachem John T. Hoffman delivered the opening address, and letters from President Johnson and Secretaries Welles and Seward were read amid much enthusiasm. The exercises included the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the recital of an original poem, and an ora-

The numerous parks, gardens and summer retreats of the city were overrun by pleasure-seeking celebrators of the day. Central Park was declared neutral ground, where nervous old ladies and patriots who had no opportunity of acquiring a taste for gunpowder during the war, and were therefore fearful of the innovation of the juvenile population, could retire and be relieved of

their rea-onable apprehensions.

The fireworks in this city, except at Tompkins square, will habitunlayed the evening if the weather is fine, or first evening that will permit. At Tompk square about ten thousand persons were assembled to see the pyrotechnics and the operator could not find it in his heart to disappoint them. The display was very fine, notwithstanding the damage received from the heavy shower in the afternoon.

Accidents were not numerous. A few burns or alight

wounds make up the list of caualities in the city. In Mor ricania, however, a German named Focks, deliberately shal and killed policeman Cook, a resident of the town, who remonstrated with him for being guilty of discretely conduct. It appears that a base ball game was going on near Folks' garden, and he, getting enraged at something the players had done, loaded his gun and t reatened to shoot them. The policeman was called on to interfere and the above was the result.

In Brooklyn there was neither military display no

fi works. Salutes were fired, and most of the buildings had flags flying. The City Hall was very tastefully decorated with an abundance of flags and streamers. The citizens nearly all left town for the country. The accidents and casualties were comparatively few. One man dei berately fired a leaded musket into a group of children, killing one and wounding two, and the firemen of Nos. 7 and 12 engaged in a riot. Several fires were reported throughout the city, none of them, however, being very serious.

The occasion was fitly observed by the foundlings or Randall's Island. The Island Light Infantry paraded addresses, songs and dialogues were given by the pupils of the institution, and a display of fireworks, gotten up on private account, was given in the evening.
In Philadelphia the Fourth was celebrated in a

impressive manner by the presentation of the war-taitered flags of Pennsylvania troops to the State authorities. What is left of the old organization of the war from the Keystone State marched, under command oral Hancock, to the place appointed for the trans fer of the flags. The orphan boys of soldiers who feil the war marched in plateons in the column, and the orphan daughters accompanied the procession in ambu-lance. There were about ten thousand veterans and eleven hundred orphans pre-ent, who participated, Major General Meade made the formal presentation of the flags, and Governor Curtin received them. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered and enthusiastically received.

In Boston and Washington the day was becomingly

observed, but no special demonstration was made. Washington the only public procession was one of colored children. In Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and nume-Tous provincial cities in our neighboring sister State the consion was one of unusual jollity, although no

MISCELLANEOUS.

ther dates from Vera Cruz are to June 22. The vomite or fever was raging and the deaths were numerous. It was believed there that Santa Anna was acting in the interests of the church party formerly headed by Miramon, and that of its influence in elevating him to the Fresidency, he had promised to aid in restoring its powers maining and poncentrating his army. The rational from | things.

Puebla to the capital will be opened on the 16th of August next. Marshal Bazaine had advanced Fr nch funds to pay the contractors, The imperialists claim a small victory at Teotitian on the 12th ult. The French troops which evacuated Matamoros on the 18th uit ar an Luis Potosi had compilied the reinforcement of the imperial garrison at that point. The work of fortifyin

he various interior towns was still progressing.
Our Havana correspondent furnishes highly laterest ing details of the closing scenes of the revolution in St. Domingo and the expulsion of President Bacs. The government has been placed in the hands of a triumeirate, composed of Generals Pimentel, Duperon and Gar

Our European files of the Cuba were delivered in this city, from Boston, about nine o'clock last night. The papers are dated to the 23d of June and contr ample and interesting details of the telegraph news despatches from Halfax, published in the Herato on Tuesday. The rapid march of the Prussian troops on Dresden and the successful occupation of that city are reported. We publish also the formal declarations of war issued by the Emperor of Austria and King of Italy respectively, as well as the orders of the chief commanders in the field, including Marshal Benedek. Garibaldi was at Bergamo at the date of the latest written reports, with his volunteers.

Dr. Blasell reported yesterlay that there had been no deaths or admissions on board the hospital ship Falcon.

in the lower bay since the last report.

Justice Connolly, on the 2d inst., discharged a barkeeper named Reardon from a charge of violation of the Excess law, and instructed the officer arresting him not to do so again. Yesterday the same officer re-entered Justice Connolly's court with the same barkeeper, and entered the same charge against him. The Justice immediately released the prisoner and held the policeman in three hundred dollars bail to answer charges preferred

against him by his late prisoner.

Superintendent Kennedy has instructed the Metropolitan Police force that while they will continue to enforce all other laws regarding the sale of liquor on Sunday,

cise law of 1866 until otherwise ordered.

A very destructive fire occurred in Portland, Me., yesterlay, commenting at a sugar house in Commercial treet, and destroying everything in its way. Brown & Sons, the proprietors of the sugar house, lose from six to stove foundry were completely destroyed.

An Anti-Slav ry Convention was held yesterday

An Anti-Slavry Convention was held yesterday at Framingham, Mass., under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society. Miss Anna Dickinson and Wendell Phillips were present, and Fred Douglas sent a letter excusing his absence. The meeting was addressed by an emancipated slave from Savannah, Ga., named Henry Gwinn, who, however, had nothing indicative of the African race in his personal appearance. He said he was opposed to taxing the people for the education of the freedmen. He would ask nothing for his people but the means of sustaining themselves by their labor. The the means of sustaining themselves by their lal Phillips. That gentleman entered into a tirade against the President and the radical majority in Congress. Speaking of the new amendment just proposed to the State, he says: "Our leaders in Congress know that the amendment will be reject d. Of course it will be. The President has ern States not to endorse it. He has told them in se many words that they will have his support in refusing to ratify it. It is not possible, therefore, that the amendment will be accepted. The republican party does no want that amendment accepted. The worst possible news that Thad St vens could hear would be the ratifica tion of the amendment. I do not disgrace the whole proceedings when I say that it is a party trick."

Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, was killed on Tues-day afternoon, on his plantation near Charleston. It was aupposed to have been done by a negro who had ex-pressed strong animosity towards the family. Two loads from a shot-gun struck him, entering his side and pene

from a snot-gan struct and trating his lungs.

The Missouri Conservative State Convention met yesterday at St. Louis. Delegates were appointed to the August Convention in Philadelphia.

An article, reprinted from a newspaper in Milbourne, account thistory of the operations of

Australia, gives a succinct history of the operations the tariffs in that country since its settlement, and a re view especially of the workings of the new tariff jus

A schooner with four hundred bales of cotton was surned in Mobile bay on the 30th ultimo.

The Day We Have Celebrated-The New

The reports which we publish this morning from all quarters of the Union of the celebra tion of "the glorious Fourth" will satisfy our readers that the nation's anniversary is still faithfully remembered by the American people, and is not likely soon to be forgotten. In thus spreading before him the incidents and accidents of the Fourth, in the paper which is served with his morning coffee on the 5th, the intelligent metropolitan reader will appreciate in this matter by the HERALD. From 1776 to the year of grace 1865 the custom was ob served among our city dailies of closing up their offices on New Year's Day and the Fourth of July, whereby they were compelled to dis pense with the issue of a paper in each case on the next day. Hence the 2d of January and the 5th of July, in this city, being withou the usual morning papers, had become the dullest and the blankest days of the calendar until the HERALD determined to put an end to this old slow coach fashion of shutting up shop when the wants of the public most required

that it be kept open. No sooner, however, do we try this popular experiment than most of our daily contempo raries, as usual, make haste to follow our example, and to claim a share in the honors of the discovery—that we can assist in celebrating even the glorious Fourth, and still furnish sufficient inducements to our patriotic workmen to get out a paper on the quiet 5th. We still find, however, some of the old Aminidab Sleek school of moral reformers here and there, whose patriotic veneration for the Fourth of July deters them from the expense of getting out a paper on the 5th, and who have such a pious regard for the Christian Sabbath that although they work all the day they cannot bear to publish the results of their Sunday or Saturday labors till Monday morn

Such shallow pretensions of piety and patriotism are only the silly trick of the the delusion that his body thus becomes invisi ble to the naked eye of the Arab. They are very absurd devices, but they are also very amusing. On the other hand, that en terprising spirit of others of our contemparies which keeps their eyes open to the course of the HERALD, and which teaches them in adopting our reformations of the old newspaper system to claim them as their own, is likewis a very interesting feature of modern journal ism. Thus between the pretenders to a superior quality of piety and patriotism who hang behind, and those industrious imitators in journalistic enterprise who appropriate our provements as their own, in their efforts keep up, the HERALD maintains, and, from its experience and resources, knows bow to main-tain, its commanding position as the pioneer of the progressive American newspaper press of the nineteenth century. In this view, a morning paper on the 5th of July, as on any other day, becomes, in this city (with some halting old slow coach exceptions), one more to the tem, which the example of the HERALD has introduced into the new and established order of

The discussion on the Tariff bill in the Iouse of Representatives during the last two o three days confirms our previous statements that the measure is a job to enable certain manfacturers and merchants with large stocks ofgoods on hand to increase their profits. It is abill of so great jobs and abominations that the President should lose no time in vetoing it, hould the radical Congress send it to him. No one of its advocates has thus far pretended that this measure will increase the revenue of the government from imports, but, on the contrary, its passage is urged as a prohibitory measure, to out off all competition with our manufacurers. In other words, it is a scheme to authorize the New England manufacturing companies and the Pennsylvania iron interests to add to their present prices of goods and wares an increase of price equivalent to the duties fixed in this bill. This at any rate will be the result, or else our past experience amounts to nothing On a former occasion, when the same interests which seem to be besieging Congress for this measure secured the passage of a prohibitory tariff law, the avariei of the very men in whose interests the measure was adopted defeated the end aimed at and secured so great a reaction in public sentiment that the other extreme was adopted in a subsequent Congress. Such will be the result again. Our manufacturers will increase the price of their goods now as then, and the relative price between home manufac tures and the foreign articles will be in precisely the same ratio as now, making it just as profitable to import to the full extent of the market demand then as now. It is true that the mechanics, laboring men and farmers will be compelled to pay more for the same amount of goods, and will thus enrich a few capitalists who have special privileges awarded them by this kind of legislation

If, on the other hand, it should accomplish what its advocates pretend that it will-shut out foreign goods from this country-then it will deprive the government of a Lirge amount of gold revenue needed now more than ever before. This loss will have to be made up by an increase of the internal revenue tax, and thus the great mass of our people will be compelled to pay an additional price for the goods that they purchase, and, in addition to this, pay to the government a larger percentage upon their income and all other taxes, to meet the interest on our in debtedness and the current expenses of the government. All this the protectionists are demanding, that a few capitalists whose funds is invested in goods, manufacturing and iron interests, may make still larger profits. This, as a matter of course, is based on the theory advanced by Messrs. Morrill and Stevens, that this new tariff will cut off foreign competition. But we have no idea that it will stop importations, for the increased price which our own manufacturers will add to their goods will still attract foreign competition, and foreign goods will still flow to this country; the only result being that the people will be compelled to pay the advanced prices. In the end it cannot fail to be injurious to the manufacturing interests, for the radical change proposed will cause a reaction and bring about legislation directly the opposite as soon as another Congress can be elected, and thus prevent that stability in the laws essential to the success of any enterprise. It will thus in reality prove beneficial only to those who have a large stock of goods on hand at the present time, by enabling them to dispose of the same

at an advanced price. Representative Wilson, from Iowa, touched the key-note in his recent speech in the House. It will be well for the manufacturing interests if they heed his warning before it is too late. If they will but stop and consider this question and examine into the movement for an increase in the tariff, they will find that it have a surplus stock of goods and wares. This is proved by the fact that on those articles which have but a limited supply in the market but little or no increase of duties is proposed, while on the other hand there is a large increase on all of those classes of goods which have a surplus in the market. This fact alone is sufficient to establish the character of the measure and stamp it as a pb of the first grade. The unnecessary articles, or those which are purely luxuries, are increased less than any other class, while in some instances they are reduced; yet on those which are more or less necessary to every family, the duties are largely increased—a special discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor and medium classes of our population. It is also urged by the advocates of this bill that it is necessary to stop importations in order to prevent the enormous drain of gold from this country, or, in other words to reduce our imports to the amount of our exports in order that we can return to a specb basis. If the new Tariff bill would accomplish any such results there might be some force in their arguments. But there is no probabilitythat it will, but that on the other hand the naural course of events will bring this about much sooner than by forced legislation. The present com-plications on the Continent bid fai to involve nearly all of Europe in a war. This of itself will deprive the producing interestof a portion of its labor and place it on the side of the con sumers. The result will be that gless amount of breadstuffs will be raised and the United States will be called upon to mab up the deficiency. We have, in addition to his, Southern cotton, which during our war we almost excluded from our list of exports. Faking, then, the increased demand for breadsuffs and cotton into account, all that is necessary to restore the balance of trade in or favor is for Congress to immediately restore the South, so that capitalists will feel sate in presting their funds in the development of the section, and thus increase the amount of cotto raised; and the balance of trade will soon beturned in our special jobs like this new Tari bill. Should Congress, in view of these fact pass this bill of abominations, then the fir duty of the President will be to veto it an make another

issue with that body before thepeople. THE CITY GOVERNMENT GROWNG WORSE AND Worse.—Every day we see som event demon-strating that our city government is growing worse and worse. A muddle it one time occurs in the Metropolitan Police Board, then in the Fire Board, then the Health Board, and now one has arise in the Excise Board, which is sapping the foundations of

The New Tariff Tax Before Congres—A | law and order and undermining respect for the legal and municipal authorities. The Board of Excise and one of the regularly elected judges are at war. One issues orders prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday; the other grants injunctions allowing liquors to be sold; and the consequence is that instead of the temperance reform in this city contemplated by the Legislature we see the vil of intemperance spreading with recklessness and defiance among those classes whose eformation is pretended to be aimed at. There is no remedy for this unfortunate state of things but for the Legislature to adopt the uggestion we made last year - that is, to appoint a board of control, consisting of prominent and worthy citizens, who shall have supreme power to oversee and regulate all the lepartments of the city government. Unless this is done the Legislature may appoint subordinate commissions until doomsday without achieving any practical and positive good for the city. In the meantime the city will contique to be going on from bad to worse until finally it will not morally be a fit place to live

Forney's Rescality-Why He Opposes

One of Chevalier Forney's chief defects is his ove of letter writing. When he once takes his pen in hand to address anybody it is very difficult to tell what wi'l not be revealed. He can never keep his own secrets or anybody's else. We noticed this peculiarity in his famous Forrest-Jamison letter, in which he revealed a plot to suborn a witness. That revelation made a blot upon his character which he has been trying ever since to rub out. But the more he has rubbed the larger it has grown All the patent lotions advertised in the radical papers have been purchased and used by the Chevalier Forney in his effort to get rid of this black blot which has annoved and worried him as much as the blood on her hand did Lady Macbeth. But instead of getting that stain off from his character the Chevaller Forney has put another on. In the following letter to President Johnson, which we find in the Washington Republican, Forney reveals the motive of his present opposition to the statesman whom he therein indorses as a great patriot

My Dran Ma. Presenter:—I have been in the city for two days, and now write under an imosise with L can not restrain, because I feel it to be for ye rown gon and that of the country. I take it for ranted that you are resolved not to be unmisdful of your own familiat you will not allow misself or ranted that you and an honored patron :not restrain, because I feel it to be for yo r own good and that of the country. I take it for ranted that you are resolved not to be unmindful of your own fame, and that you will not allow your freends whe heartily sustain your policy to feel that they are without your aid and encouragement, whether you are a candidate for President or not; and if you are not I shall be greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your restoration policy. You should not allow the greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your restoration policy. You should not allow the greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your restoration policy. You should not allow the greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your offices to go to indifferent men, or those clearly in the interests of your focs. I med not repeat to you that I am now, as ever, for twenty years shown in my writings, and since your great act of pairiotism in 1850, especially, your open and avowed friend. Where I am to-day my two newspapers, both daily, show to the world. Hence in what I now say I speak no idle words, but mean all I say. The Collector's office at New York is a post that you should dispose of outside of all the politicians; not that I mean to defy them, but to select your own man, who should be free only to help you and serve the government—one they could neither attack nor use. Such a man is Henry S. Stebbus, of this city. He was elected to Congress in 1862 as a democrat, but, like you, refused to follow the party in treason. He served a short time with great distinction, and resigned on account of ill health. He was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and won great applause. He is an Andrew Johnson democrat, in short. I write in the knowledge that he would accept, and that his appointment would be received with joy by the whole community. Yours, truy,

In this letter Chevaller Forney places himself in the same category as Dana, the only difference being, Forney found a friend whom he could trust to divide the spoils just as he found a friend that could assist him in suborning a witness in the Forrest case, while Dana refused to trust anybody, and desired the whole thing himself, to do with it as he pleased.

The above letter as originally published left

a blank for the name of the person recom-mended by Forney. We have filled that blank with the name of Henry S. Stebbins, who, according to the description given in the letter, is rson referred to. Mr. Stebbins was elected as a democrat and served on the Committee of Ways and Means and resigned, after serving through the first session of the Congress for which he was elected. It is somewhat singular that an alliance should be made between uch men as Stebbins and Forney, and that such a close combination could be formed. The fact that there was only proves that oppoaltes are sometimes attracted towards each other in a remarkable manner. This is shown in this instance in a more striking form than in any other case within our experience. Mr. Stebbins is looked upon as a high-toned man, while Forney is the reverse. Mr. Stebbins is an honorable man and Forney is the opposite. Mr. Stebbins is a liberal and public-spirited man while Forney is selfish and unscrupulous. Mr. Stebbins occupies a high position in society while Forney is only tolerated in that of the radicals. Mr. Stebbins is a man of wealth while Forney is constantly begging for crumbs. In short, Forney in every particular is the very reverse of that of Stebbins. The contrast is so great that it increases the astonishment that such an alliance could be made. But, having made the combination, it appears that Forney addressed the President in the most endearing and flattering erms. He then saw his way clear for a large grab of the spoils, and all that was necessary was to secure the assent of Andrew Johnso The latter was everything that was good, plous holy and patriotic. Words could not expre the love and admiration which Forney felt for the President. Like Dans he could see nothing but what was good in his restoration policy When Dana wanted to be Collector, the public approved of everything that President Jo ad done. So it was when Forney desired the appointment of a friend whom he trusted But the moment that the claims of both wer rejected then the President in the eyes of both was transformed into a traitor, despised by the The developments made by the publica-

tion of the letters of Dana and Forney are very curious. The former was forced to succumb under the exposure, and the latmedicines or patent lotions to rub this second blot upon his character. They are a very good pair. The only difference being that Dana started out without any friend that he could trust, and now has no one to ap peal to, while Forney had one person that he could confide in, but comes out with none to appeal to except it may be Thad Stevens or Satan. He turns his coat so suddenly and upon such trivial cause that we doubt very much if even Satan will now be willing to take him into his confidence. Satan might be afraid that Forney would turn scainst or try to

suborn a witness to expose him. Forney's power is gone. He has furnished an answer to all his accusations against the President. and he is as harmless as a viper with the poisonous fangs extracted. Such is the character of this vagabond fellow who is trying to be elected United States Senator from Pennsvlvania.

GAS COMPETITION.—The veto of Mayor Hoffman of the proposed contract for lighting the streets shows a proper care for the interests of the city. Its arguments do not go as far as we could have wished, still they lay down the leading principles on which such con-tracts should be based. There is no article of consumption in which competition should be so much encouraged as gas. The city contracts have a controlling influence over the rates charged to private individuals, and for that reason, if for no other, everything like favor should be jealously guarded against in awarding the contracts. The principle adopted in the vetoed measure is wholly inadmissible. It would place us as completely at the mercy of the different companies as if only one mo-nopoly existed. There is a tendency on the part of all these rich corporations to play into each other's hands, and the proposed contract affords them every facility for doing so. We need only refer to the experience of the city of London, where a similar plan of district contracts exists, to show that the whole system works badly, both for the interest of the city and the individual consumers.

From a report of a committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the subject it appears that although the maximum charge in London did not amount to more than a dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet, the London public have been actually paying for their gas one-third more than they ought to have paid, hus entailing upon them the enormous loss of £000,000, or about \$3,000,000 per annum. Seeing the striking inequality in the charges of the different London gas companies some demanding as low as seventy-five cents per housand feet-it follows that there is some thing radically wrong in the manner of awarding the contracts. The report shows that it arises from the plan of distributing them-the system objected to by Mayor Hoffman. If the principle of competition were enforced between the new companies and the old ones no such extortion could be practised. In England, however, as well as here, the corporate bodies are thoroughly corrupt, and legislative remedies are often postponed through their influence. The people of London seem now to be thoroughly awakened on the subject, and not only is the system of district contracts likely to be abolished, but there is a plan on foot for the city to take into its own hands the supplying of its inhabitants with gas.

In the course of the investigations of the committee appointed to report upon this subject some curious facts were elicited in regard to the effect of bad gas upon goods. Howell & James, the eminent silk mercers of Regent street, produced silk stuffs the color of which had been entirely taken away by the gas consumed in their shops; and Mr. Medwin, a fashionable bootmaker, exhibited boots which, from the same cause, tore up like brown paper. We have often heard New York traders make similar statements, but no weight has hitherto been attached to them. We believe the time is close at hand when the injurious effects of gas generally will lead to its substitution by ome wholesomer and cheaper light. Magnesium, when it can be produced at lower rates would seem to realize all that is to be desired. As we are assured that another year will so reduce its cost as to insure its general use, it would be absurd for the city to enter into con tracts with the gas companies for any consider able period. The public would be impatient at any arrangement that would compel them to submit a day longer than necessary to the companies and their employes.

ROBBERIES AND BURGLARIES IN THE CITY .-With the recurrence of the summer months and the heated term the number of house robber ies in this city, as is usual at this season, is frightfully on the increase. This is occasioned by families going into the country or to water-ing places and leaving their residences without proper protection. This is taken advantage of by housebreakers to enter at almost any time of day or night and rob the establiabments of almost every movable article. The scamps also revel in these elegant mansions with impunity, using up the owners' supplies of wines and provisions whenever they therwise as if they were the veritable proprictors of the premises. These rascally pracices have been long known to the police, and why they are suffered to continue without interruption from year to year is past the comsion of taxpayers and sufferers gener ally. Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, has a very large force of capable and worthy men under his command, all officered by able and resolute persons. He has also numerous other retainers, including a swarm of etectives. He has telegraph wires communicating with all the stations in the Metropolitan Police Department, so that no occurrence in which the public should have an interest can sappen in any part of the city without its being nediately forwarded to him. But notwithstanding all these advantages, all these facilities to prevent rogueries and outrages and to detect and arrest the perpetrators, these rob-beries of unoccupied houses are allowed to occur with alarming frequency. Mr. Kennedy should direct the attention of his officers and men to this subject at once and infuse into their operations a little of the personal vim and spirit he evinces in Excise cases. He may thus do a practical good to the city and our absent

ACTIVITY IN THE BOARD OF HEALTH,-The usiness of the Board of Health has been so extensive during the past few weeks that it is deemed necessary to increase the salaries of the clerks and other employes. It is better to expend the city money in this manner than to employ it in pauper burials. The reports at the regular meeting of the Board on Friday last show that the officers are active in all the sanitary departments. The Superintendent reported that during the week fifteen hundred and fifty nuisance cases had been cared for; the captain of the sanitary police reported tha over ten thousand nuisances in his department had been abated; the sanitary inspector was especially elaborate on that atrocious nuisance, fat boiling: the inspector of milk represented that the city of New York had been freed from the nuisance of swill milk, and that the number of swill fed cows in Brooklyn had been diminished. The late City Inspector received attention at the hands of the President of the Board, who showed that the former's contract with the Long Island Bone Laboratory for the emoval of offal had been imperfectly complied with. In other sanitary matters we find the Board of Health doing much for the improve-ment of the health of the city. It is by proceeding in this manner that the Board received encouragement and praise from all classes of citizens. They are in reality the best disinfecting agents we have ever had in the city.

Now Use for Cavalry in European

The late rebellion in this country was a revolution affecting not only the political and social status of the country, but one developing singular important innovations in science and the arts, particularly in the military art. Not the least remarkable of these was the revolution produced in the organization and use of cavalry. In the time of Napoleon, and even down to the peace of Villafranca, the cavalry of a European army were its "wings." Aside from its duty in covering the flanks of the infantry, the cavalry was only used in pursuit of the enemy or in covering a retreat. Instead of using it as the "wings" we employed cavalry during our late war as the "eves of the army." It was kept on the front, flank and rear of the infantry, forming a perfect cordon of videttes around a moving or en-camped force. It seems fought as cavalry, but as infantry, and before the war ended the cavalry came to be familiarly called "mounted infantry." We also found another use for it. We organized independent armies of this mounted infantry, which, accompanied by horse artillery, raided through every part of the enemy's territory, marching as cavalry and fighting as infancry, and doing good service against the lines of communication and the

storehouses of the enemy.

It appears by the late news from Europe that this lesson has not been lost upon at least one of the European Powers. Prussia, it will be remembered, was wise enough to detail and instruct large numbers of the officers of her army to come to this country and observe our mode of fighting, and they fought on both sides during our late struggle. What they witnessed was remembered and has been promptly acted upon. The Prussian cavalry, one of the best in Europe, has learned a lesson from us; and the whole Prussian system of organization, as far as this arm of their service is concerned, is to be changed. Under the old organization a large number of regiments of cavalry were attached to each corps d'armée, and performed duty as the wings of that corps. Under the new organization only one cavalry regiment is allowed to a corps, to be used just as we used them, as videttes and body guards; while the remainder is to be or anized, with a heavy force of horse artillery, into a lurge independent army, to move, inde-pendently of the infantry, upon unguarded points and lines of communication, and to ay waste and destroy the enemy's country. such a force turned loose in the thickly settled agricultural districts of Europe would be foridable indeed; and a successful raid would materially affect the issues of a campaign.

This is a very important and adm novation; but it may prove a very dangerous one in the hands of our European amateur mitators. Organizing a great army is one thing and finding great leaders is another Good organizers are seldom great leaders, as witness McClellan and Halleck. The Prussians may find their cavalry as raiders in very danerous positions, unless they possess eaders as we had to conduct them. portation of our ideas is all very well, but our Prussian friends must not forget to import also something of the dash of Sheridan, the daring boldness and nonchalance of Steedman, the enterprise of Wilson, the vigor of Sherman, the tenacity of Thomas, and the genius of

City Intelligence.

Shootho Ayrhar.—About eight o'clock last evening a general drunken row took place in the dram shop of Stephen Geoglogan, corner of Thirty-minth street and Third avenue, in which fists and pistols were freely used. Patrick Farrell was dangerously shot in the nock by Patrick Kenney, and Patrick Cullen shot in the arm by Geoglogan. The Twenty-first precinct police interfered, arrested Geoglogan and Kenney, and convoyed Farrell to Bellevue Hospital.

Row on a Norm River Boat. - A large number of the Row on a Norre River Boat.—A large number of the Bendix Zouaves and Ninth ward roughs, who had been spending their "Fourth" in the neighborhood of the Pal-imates, came into collision on board the steamboat Thomas E. Hulse on her return trip to the city. The boat was crowded with passengers, and for a time the most intense excitement provailed, the roughs doing pretty much at they ploased. The captain, when about to stop at Christopher street, was obliged to put back to Thirty fourth street, where the rioters disembarked. No arreats were made, and none of the names could be ob-tained.

ATTREPTED WIFE MURDER -William H. Palmer, a colored man, quarreled with his wife, Malvina, at their residence, No. 133 East Thirteeuth street, and during the dispute drew a knife and stabbed her six times, inflicting severe wounds in different parts of the body. Palmer was arrested by the Fifteenth precinct police, and his wife was taken to Believue Hospital.

FIREMEN'S RECEPTION .- Hose Company No. 6 of Fourth of July, will arrive in the city on the Fourth of July, will arrive in the city on the Fourth of July, will arrive in the city to morrow, an outer home, and during their sejourn in the city will be the guests of the New York Firemen's Association, of which Henry Wilson, ex-President of the old Volunteer Department, is President. It is presumed they will have a hearty welcome, being among the leading companies in the above city.

DROWNED WHILE BATHEN.—About half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening Michael Hogan, while bathing in the dock at the foot of Stanton street, East river, with a number of friends, was seized with cramps and sank to the notion. Hefore he could be recued from the water death had ensued. The remains of doceased were conveyed to his late residence, No. 39 Pits street, where Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased, who was a single man, was about thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

Affairs in South Carolina. BABNWELL RHETT MURDERED—ESCAPE OF TH ASBARSIN—RIOT BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CIT ZENS AT COLUMBIA, S. C. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 4, 1868.

Barnwell Rhott, a citizen of this State, was shot yesterday afternoon, while going to his plantation near Charleston. He received two loads from a double barrelled shot gun one load breaking his arm, the other penetrating his side and entering his lunga. About wenty minutes after receiving the wounds he fell from his horse and died. It is not known definitely who the murderer was, but it is supposed to be a negro who had aspressed strong animosity against the family.

At the preliminary meeting on the Congree Course to day, preparatory to reorganizing the Jockey Cub, Mr. Franklin's bay horse Jockey won the race, defeating Nile. During the race the soldiers and citizens indulged in a free fight, without any serious results. The military arrosted a citizens, the Chief of Police interfered, and for a time the battle was heavy; but the soldiers ultimately triumphed.

Senator Lane Soll Alive. Er. Louis, Mo., July 3, 1866 General Lane is still alive, but no hopes are entertained

Boston, July 4, 1966.

The steamship China sailed to day at one P. M., taking one hundred and twenty-six passengers for Liverpool and thirty for Balifax. She has no seems